

# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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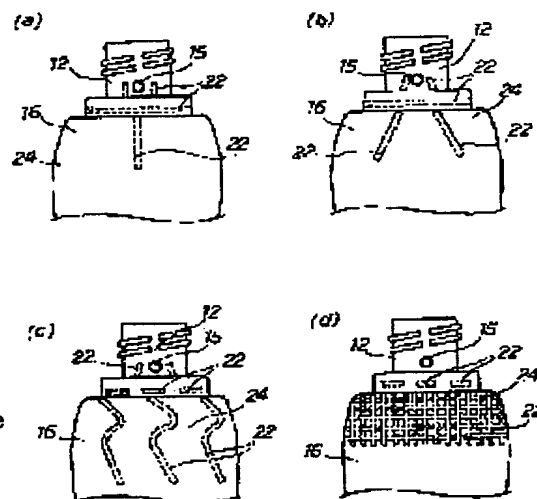
## (54) LAMINATION-SEPARABLE CONTAINER

(57)Abstract:

**PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED:** To provide a lamination-separable container wherein a ventilation passage extending from an air-introducing hole to the body section of an external container can be easily formed by surely and smoothly separating an internal bag from the internal surface of the external container, in an area from the periphery of the air-introducing hole to the shoulder section in an initial stage when the container is used.

**SOLUTION:** This lamination-separable container 10 comprises the external container 16 which has flexibility and is equipped with the air-introducing hole 15, and the internal bag 17 which is fitted on the internal surface of the external container 16 under a separably joined state. The air is fed into a space between the external container 16 and the internal bag 17, and the internal bag 17 is contracted while being separated from the external container 16, and a content is discharged by the lamination-separable container 10. Then, an uneven rib 11 is formed on the internal surface of the external container 16 at a neck section 12 and a shoulder section 24 between the periphery of the air-introducing hole 15 and the body section

18. In this case, the uneven rib 11 induces the separation of the internal bag 17 from the internal surface of the external container 16 so that the ventilation passage 23 extending from the air-introducing hole 15 to the body section 18 of the external container 16 may be formed.



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**CLAIMS**

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[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] It consists of an outer container which has flexibility and equips an opening neck with an air installation hole, and a PE liner with which the inside of this outer container is equipped in the condition of having stuck possible [ exfoliation ]. It is the laminating exfoliation container which is shrunk sending in air between said outer containers and said PE liners, and making said PE liner exfoliate, and carries out the regurgitation of the contents. The laminating exfoliation container with which the concavo-convex rib which guides exfoliation of said PE liner from the inside of said outer container so that the aeration way from said air installation hole to the drum section of said outer container may be formed is formed in the inside of said outer container between the perimeter of said air installation hole, and said drum section.

[Claim 2] Said concavo-convex rib is a laminating exfoliation container according to claim 1 prepared in the opening neck and shoulder of said outer container.

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**DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

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**[Detailed Description of the Invention]****[0001]**

**[Field of the Invention]** This invention relates to the laminating exfoliation container which consists of an outer container which has flexibility, and a PE liner with which the inside of an outer container is equipped possible [ exfoliation ].

**[0002]**

**[Description of the Prior Art]** The laminating exfoliation container which consists of an outer container which has flexibility, and a PE liner with which the inside of an outer container is equipped possible [ exfoliation ] is indicated by JP,2000-16469,A, JP,2000-16459,A, etc. An air installation hole is prepared in the opening neck of an outer container, press deformation of the drum section of an outer container is carried out, when the press condition to an outer container is released after [ which was held in the PE liner ] making contents breathe out while making contents, such as cosmetics, breathe out for example, air is sent in between an outer container and a PE liner from an air installation hole, and a PE liner is made to exfoliate according to these laminating exfoliation containers. Even if the volume of the contents held in the PE liner by this decreases by use, it becomes possible to shrink only a PE liner and to hold the appearance configuration of the container by the outer container.

**[0003]** Moreover, after attracting the interior of a PE liner in the manufacture process and shrinking a PE liner completely, by sending in air and expanding it inside a PE liner, again, a laminating exfoliation container will stick a PE liner to the inside of an outer container, and will be produced commercially through the process which holds contents in after an appropriate time inside a container.

**[0004]** And the aeration way from an air installation hole to [ with the process which a PE liner is expanded and is stuck to the inside of an outer container / since a PE liner will be firmly stuck to the inside of an outer container also in the perimeter of an air installation hole ] the drum section of an outer container in the early phase which uses a laminating exfoliation container becomes is hard to be formed. Therefore, while it becoming difficult to send in air's between an outer container's and a PE liner, and producing deformation of poor exfoliation of a PE liner and an outer container, and a discharge pressure's becoming high and becoming that it is hard to make contents breathe out, even if it presses an outer container again, the regurgitation of the contents of a desired amount may not be able to be carried out quickly.

**[0005]** Apply this invention to a shoulder from the perimeter of an air installation hole, it makes a PE liner exfoliate certainly and smoothly from the inside of an outer container in the early phase which uses a container, and aims at offer of the laminating exfoliation container in which the aeration way from an air installation hole to the drum section of an outer container can be made to form easily.

**[0006]**

**[Means for Solving the Problem]** This invention consists of an outer container which has flexibility and equips an opening neck with an air installation hole, and a PE liner with which the inside of this outer container is equipped in the condition of having stuck possible [ exfoliation ]. It is the laminating exfoliation container which is shrunk sending in air between said outer containers and said PE liners, and making said PE liner exfoliate, and carries out the regurgitation of the contents. The concavo-convex rib which guides exfoliation of said PE liner from the inside of said outer container so that the aeration way from said air installation hole to the drum section of said outer container may be formed The above-mentioned purpose is attained by offering the laminating exfoliation container currently formed in the inside of said outer container between the perimeter of said air installation hole, and said drum section.

**[0007]** The inside of an outer container should just be a concave convex including the both sides of a concave rib in which the concavo-convex rib in the above-mentioned publication was formed by becoming

depressed from the convex rib projected and formed inside from the inside of an outer container, and the inside of an outer container to an outside by forming either a convex rib or a concave rib and these both sides. As a flat-surface configuration of a concavo-convex rib, various configurations, such as the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of punctiform and a straight line and a curve and a broken line and a grid, are employable, for example.

[0008]

[Embodiment of the Invention] The laminating exfoliation container 10 concerning the desirable operation gestalt of this invention constitutes the body of a bottle which holds hair dye in the hair dye applicator 11 shown in drawing 1. According to this operation gestalt, the hair dye applicator 11 The laminating exfoliation container 10 as a body of a bottle, By consisting of a regurgitation nozzle 13 with Cush with which the opening neck (refer to drawing 2 (a) and (b)) 12 of the laminating exfoliation container 10 is equipped through the end face cap section 25, and pressing the laminating exfoliation container 10 (squeeze) Hair dye is made to flow into the regurgitation nozzle 13 with Cush through the delivery 14 of the opening neck 12, and it is made to do a hair dyeing activity, pushing aside hair by the regurgitation nozzle 13 with Cush concerned.

[0009] And as the laminating exfoliation container 10 of this operation gestalt is shown in drawing 2 (a) and (b) It consists of an outer container 16 which has flexibility and equips the opening neck 12 with the air installation hole 15, and PE liner 17 with which the inside of an outer container 16 is equipped in the condition of having stuck possible [ exfoliation ]. It is the container which makes the hair dye held inside PE liner 17 turn and flow into the regurgitation nozzle 13 with Cush, making it contract sending air into the space section 20 between an outer container 16 and PE liner 17, and making PE liner 17 exfoliate.

[0010] Namely, if the drum section (refer to drawing 1) 18 of the outer container 16 of the laminating exfoliation container 10 is pressed While the outflow of the air which the air valve 19 prepared in the end face cap section 25 of the regurgitation nozzle 13 with Cush blockades, and piles up in the space section 20, volatilization gas, etc. is prevented PE liner 17 is compressed, and hair dye is made to flow into the regurgitation nozzle 13 with Cush through the delivery 14 of the opening neck 12, opening wide the liquid discharge valve 21 prepared in the end face cap section 25 (refer to drawing 2 (a)). When the press condition to the drum section 18 of an outer container 16 is opened, on the other hand, an outer container 16 The interior serves as negative pressure by returning to the original configuration by the firmness and flexibility, and while the back flow of the hair dye which the liquid discharge valve 21 opened wide was blockaded, and was breathed out is prevented An air valve 19 is opened wide, and air is newly sent into the space section 20 between an outer container 16 and PE liner 17, making PE liner 17 exfoliate further from the inside of an outer container 16 (refer to drawing 2 (b)). Thus, the laminating exfoliation container 10 of this operation gestalt repeats press of an outer container 16, and disconnection of a press condition, holding the appearance configuration of an outer container 16, and makes the hair dye held in PE liner 17 turn and flow into the regurgitation nozzle 13 with Cush.

[0011] As shown in drawing 3 (a) - (d), according to this operation gestalt, and to the inside of an outer container 16 the aeration way 23 (drawing 2 (a) --) from the air installation hole 15 to the drum section 18 of an outer container 16 at the time of initiation of use of the hair dye applicator 11 (b) The concavo-convex rib 22 which guides exfoliation of PE liner 17 from the inside of an outer container 16 so that reference may be formed is formed in the inside of the outer container 16 between the perimeter of the air installation hole 15, and a drum section 18.

[0012] An outer container 16 is an approximately cylindrical container of for example, the product made from polyethylene, and when a press condition is released, it is equipped with the firmness of extent which can restore origin automatically approximately cylindrical while having the flexibility of extent which can transform the drum section 18 concerned flatly by grasping the drum section 18 of this by hand, and pressing it. Therefore, by pressing the drum section 18 of this outer container 16, the hair dye held in PE liner 17 can be made to be able to breathe out, and the laminating exfoliation container 10 can be operated as a squeeze container.

[0013] PE liner 17 is a saccate container which consists of polystyrene with a thickness of about 100 micrometers, and in the condition before the hair dye applicator 11 is used, where the whole abbreviation for the peripheral face is stuck to the inside of an outer container 16, the interior of an outer container 16 is equipped with it, and it constitutes a duplex container with an outer container 16. PE liner 17 exfoliates from the inside of an outer container 16, contracting with reduction of the held hair dye, expands gradually the space section 20 between outer containers 16, and operates the laminating exfoliation container 10 as an exfoliation container. In addition, it avoids covering the abbreviation overall length of the vertical direction

of an outer container 16, and band-like jointing pasted up so that it may not exfoliate with the inside of an outer container 16 being prepared, specifying the field which makes PE liner 17 exfoliate to PE liner 17, and it being saved, without breathing out the regurgitation failure by PE liner 17 covering the whole surface and contracting at random, and hair dye, and becoming easy to produce futility.

[0014] The concavo-convex rib 22 formed in the inside of an outer container 16 has width of face of 3mm, and the about [ height 2mm ] cross-section configuration of a semicircle arc, and is projected and prepared inside from the inside of an outer container 16. Moreover, the concavo-convex rib 22 can be easily formed as an outer container 16 and one, in case an outer container 16 is formed by direct blow molding. In the inside of the opening neck 12 located between the perimeter of the air installation hole 15 with which the concavo-convex rib 22 was formed in the opening neck 12 of an outer container 16, and the drum section 18 of the lower part of this, and a shoulder 24 Drawing 3 R> 3 (a) It is formed in the configuration where it was [ that the aeration way 23 from the air installation hole 15 as shown in - (d) to a drum section 18 should be formed ] suitable for guiding exfoliation of PE liner 17 from the inside of an outer container 16. In addition, the concavo-convex rib 22 is not limited to flat-surface configurations, such as the shape of the shape of the shape of a straight line shown for example, in drawing 3 (a) - (d), and a curve, and a broken line, and a grid, and the concavo-convex rib 22 may be formed only in the opening neck 12, or it may form the concavo-convex rib 22 only in a shoulder 24. Moreover, the concavo-convex rib 22 may be a concave rib formed outside by becoming depressed from the inside of an outer container 16.

[0016'] By carrying out die REKUROBU low shaping of the laminating parison which consists of for example, an outside layer and an inside layer, it can manufacture easily, and the concavo-convex rib 22 can control the thickness of parison, and an outer container 16 can form it easily by doubling the configuration of metal mold.

[0015] And according to the laminating exfoliation container 10 of this operation gestalt, it can apply to a shoulder 24 from the perimeter of the air installation hole 15, PE liner 17 can be made to be able to exfoliate certainly and smoothly from the inside of an outer container 16 in the early phase which uses the hair dye applicator 11, and the aeration way 23 from the air installation hole 15 to the drum section 18 of an outer container 16 can be made to form easily. Namely, according to this operation gestalt, the laminating exfoliation container 10 is manufactured as a condition of having stuck firmly the whole abbreviation for the peripheral face of PE liner 17 to the inside of an outer container 16, but Since the concavo-convex rib 22 which guides exfoliation of PE liner 17 is formed in the inside of the outer container 16 between the perimeter of the air installation hole 15, and a drum section 18, between PE liner 17 and the inside of an outer container 16, few clearances will be held with these concavo-convex ribs 22. While exfoliation of PE liner 17 in the perimeter of the air installation hole 15 is promoted taking advantage of this clearance, exfoliation of PE liner 17 will be smoothly guided towards the drum section 18 of an outer container 16, and the aeration way 23 and the space section 20 for sending in air from the air installation hole 15 between PE liner 17 and an outer container 16 will be promptly formed inside the drum section 18 of an outer container 16. It becomes possible to avoid effectively the deformation of poor exfoliation of PE liner 17 and an outer container 16 in the early phase which uses the hair dye applicator 11 by this.

[0016] In addition, various modification is possible for this invention, without being limited to the above-mentioned operation gestalt. For example, there is not necessarily no need that an outer container is a container made from polyethylene, and it can be formed using the various ingredients which have flexibility. Moreover, there is not necessarily no need that the component of a PE liner is polystyrene, and there is not necessarily no need that the contents held in a PE liner are hair dye.

[0017]

[Effect of the Invention] According to the laminating exfoliation container of this invention, it can apply to a shoulder from the perimeter of an air installation hole, a PE liner can be made to be able to exfoliate certainly and smoothly from the inside of an outer container in the early phase which uses a container, and the aeration way from an air installation hole to the drum section of an outer container can be made to form easily.

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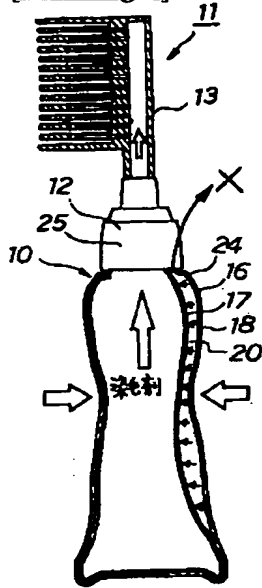
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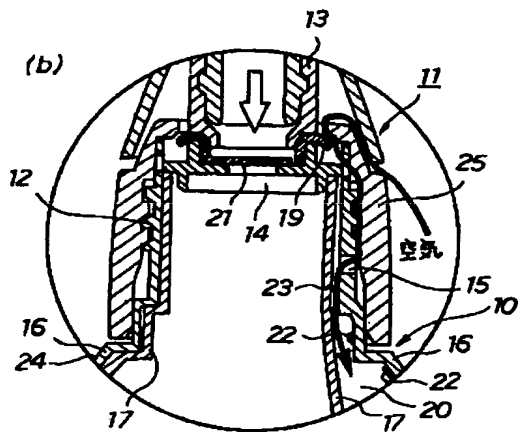
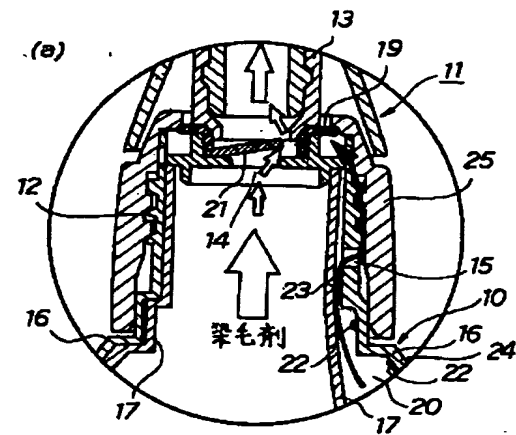
DRAWINGS

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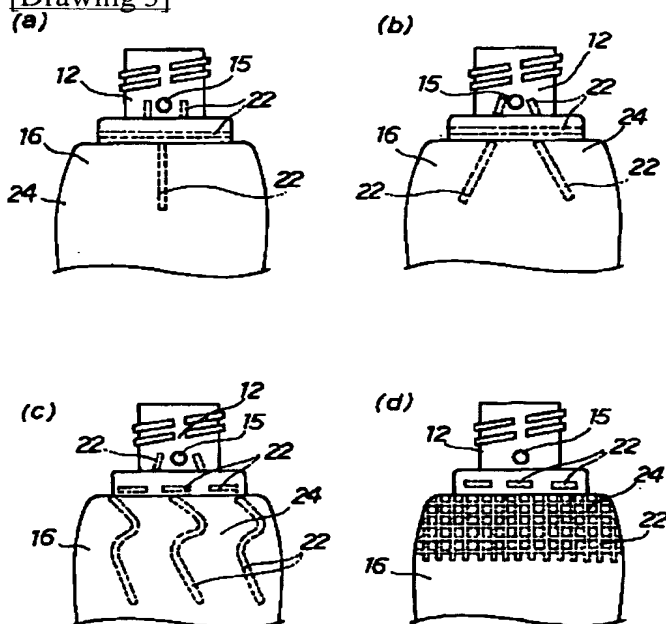
[Drawing 1]



[Drawing 2]



[Drawing 3]



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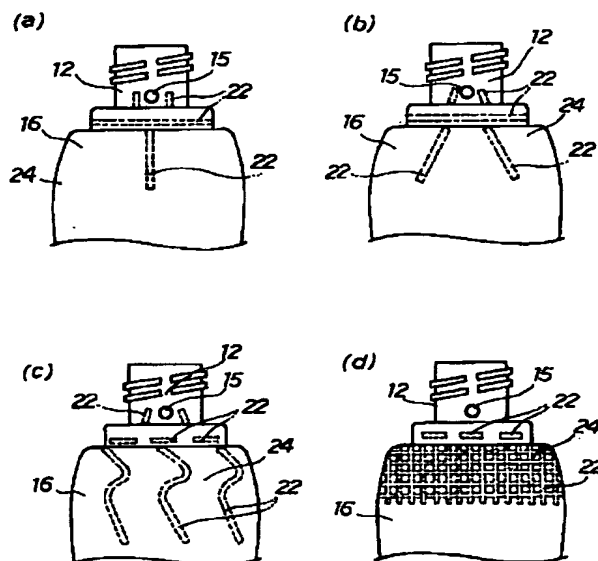
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(54) 【発明の名称】 積層剥離容器

(57) 【要約】

【課題】 容器を使用する初期の段階で、空気導入孔の周囲から肩部にかけて外容器の内面から内袋を確実にスムーズに剥離させて、空気導入孔から外容器の胴部に至る通気路を容易に形成させることのできる積層剥離容器を提供する。

【解決手段】 可撓性を有し口首部12に空気導入孔15を備える外容器16と、外容器16の内面に剥離可能に密着した状態で装着される内袋17とからなり、外容器16と内袋17との間に空気を送り込んで内袋17を剥離させつつ収縮させて内容物を吐出する積層剥離容器10であって、空気導入孔15から外容器16の胴部18に至る通気路23が形成されるように外容器16の内面からの内袋17の剥離を誘導する凹凸リブ11が、空気導入孔15の周囲と胴部18との間の口首部12及び肩部24における外容器16の内面に形成されている。





## 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 可撓性を有し口首部に空気導入孔を備える外容器と、該外容器の内面に剥離可能に密着した状態で装着される内袋とからなり、前記外容器と前記内袋との間に空気を送り込んで前記内袋を剥離させつつ収縮させて内容物を吐出する積層剥離容器であって、前記空気導入孔から前記外容器の胴部に至る通気路が形成されるように前記外容器の内面からの前記内袋の剥離を誘導する凹凸リブが、前記空気導入孔の周囲と前記胴部との間における前記外容器の内面に形成されている積層剥離容器。

【請求項2】 前記凹凸リブは、前記外容器の口首部及び肩部に設けられている請求項1記載の積層剥離容器。

## 【発明の詳細な説明】

## 【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、可撓性を有する外容器と、外容器の内面に剥離可能に装着される内袋とからなる積層剥離容器に関する。

## 【0002】

【従来の技術及び発明が解決しようとする課題】可撓性を有する外容器と、外容器の内面に剥離可能に装着される内袋とからなる積層剥離容器が、例えば特開2000-16469や特開2000-16459等に記載されている。これらの積層剥離容器によれば、外容器の口首部に空気導入孔を設け、外容器の胴部を押圧変形させて、内袋に收容した例えば化粧料等の内容物を吐出させると共に、内容物を吐出させた後、外容器への押圧状態を解放した際には、空気導入孔から外容器と内袋との間に空気を送り込んで内袋を剥離させる。これによって、内袋に收容された内容物の容積が使用により減少しても、内袋のみを収縮させて外容器による容器の外形形状を保持することが可能になる。

【0003】また、積層剥離容器は、その製造過程において、例えば内袋の内部を吸引して内袋を完全に収縮させた後、再び内袋の内部に空気を送り込んで膨張させることにより内袋を外容器の内面に密着させ、しかる後に、容器の内部に内容物を收容する工程を経て製品化されることになる。

【0004】そして、内袋を膨張させて外容器の内面に密着させる工程により、内袋は、空気導入孔の周囲においても外容器の内面に強固に密着することになるため、積層剥離容器を使用する初期の段階では、空気導入孔から外容器の胴部に至る通気路が形成されにくくなる。したがって、外容器と内袋との間に空気を送り込むことが困難になり、内袋の剥離不良や外容器の変形を生じ、吐出圧が高くなって内容物を吐出させづらくなると共に、再び外容器を押圧しても、所望の量の内容物を迅速に吐出できない場合がある。

【0005】本発明は、容器を使用する初期の段階で、空気導入孔の周囲から肩部にかけて外容器の内面から内

袋を確実に且つスムーズに剥離させて、空気導入孔から外容器の胴部に至る通気路を容易に形成させることのできる積層剥離容器の提供を目的とする。

## 【0006】

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、可撓性を有し口首部に空気導入孔を備える外容器と、該外容器の内面に剥離可能に密着した状態で装着される内袋とからなり、前記外容器と前記内袋との間に空気を送り込んで前記内袋を剥離させつつ収縮させて内容物を吐出する積層剥離容器であって、前記空気導入孔から前記外容器の胴部に至る通気路が形成されるように前記外容器の内面からの前記内袋の剥離を誘導する凹凸リブが、前記空気導入孔の周囲と前記胴部との間における前記外容器の内面に形成されている積層剥離容器を提供することにより、上記目的を達成したものである。

【0007】上記記載における凹凸リブは、外容器の内面から内側に突出して形成された凸リブと、外容器の内面から外側に窪んで形成された凹リブの双方を含むものであり、凸リブ又は凹リブのいずれか一方、或いはこれらの双方が形成されていることにより、外容器の内面が凹凸面となっていれば良い。凹凸リブの平面形状としては、例えば点状、直線状、曲線状、破線状、格子状等、種々の形状を採用することができる。

## 【0008】

【発明の実施の形態】本発明の好ましい実施形態に係る積層剥離容器10は、例えば図1に示す染毛剤塗布具11において、染毛剤を收容するボトル本体を構成するものである。本実施形態によれば、染毛剤塗布具11は、ボトル本体としての積層剥離容器10と、積層剥離容器10の口首部(図2(a),(b)参照)12に基端キャップ部25を介して装着されるクシ付き吐出ノズル13とからなり、積層剥離容器10を押圧(スクイズ)することによって、口首部12の吐出口14を介して染毛剤をクシ付き吐出ノズル13に流入させ、当該クシ付き吐出ノズル13により毛髪を掻き分けつつ染毛作業を行うようにしたものである。

【0009】そして、本実施形態の積層剥離容器10は、図2(a)及び(b)にも示すように、可撓性を有し口首部12に空気導入孔15を備える外容器16と、外容器16の内面に剥離可能に密着した状態で装着される内袋17とからなり、外容器16と内袋17との間の空間部20に空気を送り込んで内袋17を剥離させつつ収縮させながら、内袋17の内側に收容した染毛剤をクシ付き吐出ノズル13に向けて流出させる容器である。

【0010】すなわち、積層剥離容器10の外容器16の胴部(図1参照)18を押圧すると、クシ付き吐出ノズル13の基端キャップ部25に設けられた空気弁19が閉塞して、空間部20に滞留する空気や揮発ガス等の流出が阻止されると共に、内袋17は圧縮されて、基端キャップ部25に設けられた液吐出弁21を開放しつ

つ、染毛剤を口首部12の吐出口14を介してクシ付き吐出ノズル13に流入させる(図2(a)参照)。一方、外容器16の胴部18への押圧状態を開放すると、外容器16は、その保形性及び可撓性によって元の形状に復帰しようとすることによって内部が負圧となり、開放していた液吐出弁21が閉塞されて吐出した染毛剤の逆流が阻止されると共に、空気弁19が開放されて、外容器16と内袋17との間の空間部20には、外容器16の内面から内袋17を更に剥離させつつ新たに空気が送り込まれる(図2(b)参照)。このように本実施形態の積層剥離容器10は、外容器16の外形形状を保持しつつ外容器16の押圧及び押圧状態の開放を繰り返して、内袋17に収容された染毛剤をクシ付き吐出ノズル13に向けて流出させるものである。

【0011】そして、本実施形態によれば、図3(a)～(d)に示すように、外容器16の内面には、染毛剤塗布具11の使用の開始時に、空気導入孔15から外容器16の胴部18に至る通気路23(図2(a)、

(b)参照)が形成されるように外容器16の内面からの内袋17の剥離を誘導する凹凸リブ22が、空気導入孔15の周囲と胴部18との間における外容器16の内面に形成されている。

【0012】外容器16は、例えばポリエチレン製の略円筒状の容器であって、これの胴部18を手で把持して押圧することにより、当該胴部18を扁平に変形できる程度の可撓性を備えると共に、押圧状態を解放したときに元の略円筒状に自然に復元できる程度の保形性を備えている。従って、この外容器16の胴部18を押圧することにより内袋17に収容された染毛剤を吐出させて、積層剥離容器10をスクイズ容器として機能させることができる。

【0013】内袋17は、例えば厚さ100 $\mu$ m程度のポリスチレンからなる袋状の容器であって、染毛剤塗布具11が使用される前の状態においては、その外周面の略全体を外容器16の内面に密着させた状態で外容器16の内部に装着され、外容器16と共に二重容器を構成する。内袋17は、収容された染毛剤の減少に伴って収縮しつつ外容器16の内面から剥離して、外容器16との間の空間部20を徐々に拡大し、積層剥離容器10を剥離容器として機能させる。なお、内袋17には、外容器16の上下方向の略全長に亘って、外容器16の内面と剥離しないように接着する帯状接着部が設けられており、内袋17を剥離させる領域を規定して、内袋17が全面に亘って無作為に収縮することによる吐出障害や、染毛剤が吐出されずに残置されて無駄が生じやすくなるのを回避する。

【0014】外容器16の内面に形成される凹凸リブ22は、例えば幅3mm、高さ2mm程度の半円弧状の断面形状を有しており、外容器16の内面から内側に突出して設けられる。また凹凸リブ22は、外容器16を例

えばダイレクトブロー成形によって形成する際に、外容器16と一体として容易に形成することができる。凹凸リブ22は、外容器16の口首部12に形成された空気導入孔15の周囲とこれの下方の胴部18との間に位置する口首部12及び肩部24の内面において、例えば図3(a)～(d)に示すような、空気導入孔15から胴部18に至る通気路23を形成すべく、外容器16の内面からの内袋17の剥離を誘導するのに適した形状で形成される。なお、凹凸リブ22は、例えば図3(a)～(d)に示される、直線状、曲線状、破線状、格子状等の平面形状に限定されるものではなく、また口首部12のみに凹凸リブ22を設けたり、肩部24のみに凹凸リブ22を設けても良い。また凹凸リブ22は、外容器16の内面から外側に窪んで形成された凹リブであっても良い。

【0016'】外容器16は、例えば外側層と内側層からなる積層パリソンをダイレクトブロー成形することによって容易に製造することができ、また凹凸リブ22は、パリソンの厚みをコントロールし、金型の形状を合わせることによって容易に形成することができる。

【0015】そして、本実施形態の積層剥離容器10によれば、染毛剤塗布具11を使用する初期の段階で、空気導入孔15の周囲から肩部24にかけて外容器16の内面から内袋17を確実に且つスムーズに剥離させて、空気導入孔15から外容器16の胴部18に至る通気路23を容易に形成させることができる。すなわち、本実施形態によれば、積層剥離容器10は、内袋17の外周面の略全体を外容器16の内面に強固に密着させた状態として製造されているが、空気導入孔15の周囲と胴部18との間における外容器16の内面には、内袋17の剥離を誘導する凹凸リブ22が形成されているので、これらの凹凸リブ22によって、内袋17と外容器16の内面との間には僅かな隙間が保持されることになる。この隙間をきっかけとして、空気導入孔15の周囲における内袋17の剥離が促進されると共に、外容器16の胴部18に向けて内袋17の剥離がスムーズに誘導され、内袋17と外容器16との間に、空気導入孔15から空気を送り込むための通気路23及び空間部20が、外容器16の胴部18の内側に速やかに形成されることになる。これによって、染毛剤塗布具11を使用する初期の段階における内袋17の剥離不良や外容器16の変形を効果的に回避することが可能になる。

【0016】なお、本発明は上記実施形態に限定されることなく種々の変更が可能である。例えば、外容器は、ポリエチレン製の容器である必要は必ずしもなく、可撓性を有する種々の材料を用いて形成することができる。また、内袋の構成材料は、ポリスチレンである必要は必ずしもなく、内袋に収容される内容物は、染毛剤である必要は必ずしもない。

【0017】

【発明の効果】本発明の積層剥離容器によれば、容器を使用する初期の段階で、空気導入孔の周囲から肩部にかけて外容器の内面から内袋を確実にかつスムーズに剥離させて、空気導入孔から外容器の胴部に至る通気路を容易に形成させることができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の一実施形態に係る積層剥離容器を用いた染毛剤塗布具を示す部分破断側面図である。

【図2】(a)及び(b)は、図1の染毛剤塗布具における、内容物及び空気の流れを説明する要部拡大断面図である。

【図3】(a)～(d)は、外容器の内面に形成される凹凸リブの配置箇所及び平面形状を外側から透視して示す要部側面図である。

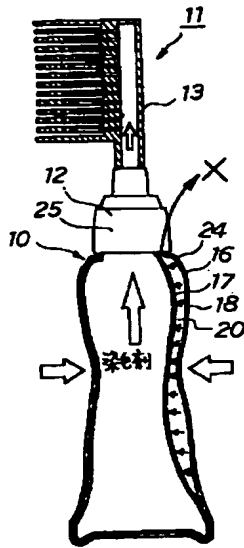
【符号の説明】

10 積層剥離容器

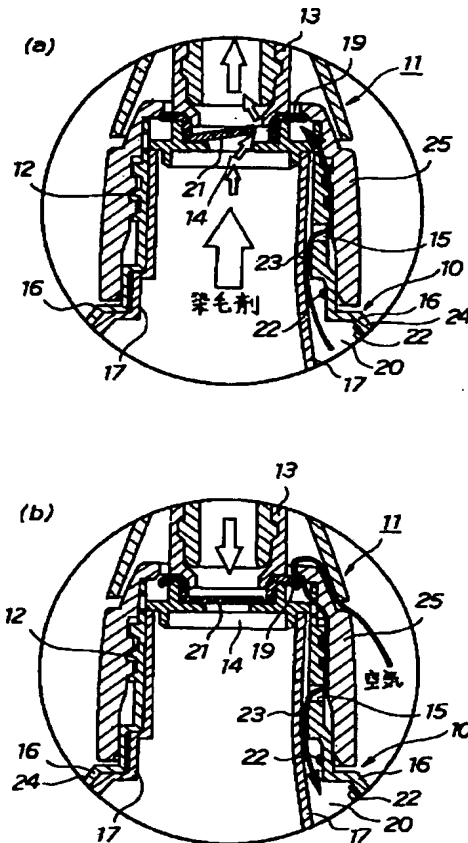
- \* 11 染毛剤塗布具
- 12 口首部
- 13 クシ付き吐出ノズル
- 14 吐出口
- 15 空気導入孔
- 16 外容器
- 17 内袋
- 18 胴部
- 19 空気弁
- 20 空間部
- 21 液吐出弁
- 22 凹凸リブ
- 23 通気路
- 24 肩部
- 25 基端キャップ部

\*

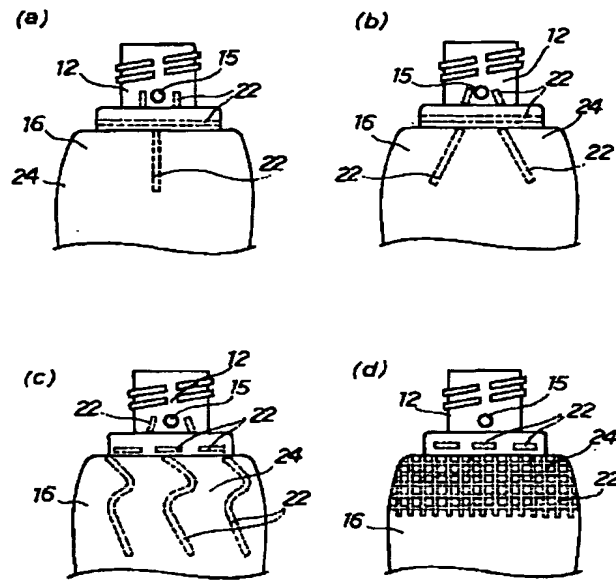
【図1】



【図2】



【図3】



フロントページの続き

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